



Age prescriptions for prospective adoptive parents

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Information Sheet

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Update: The table includes information relating to all Contracting States to the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption by May 2014.

The ISS/IRC would be pleased to be informed of any amendments to domestic legislation or observations relating to your country.

AGE PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS

Please note:

- 1) '/' means that none is prescribed either in law or in practice.
- 2) The names of countries are listed in alphabetical order in English./
- 3) It would have been very difficult to fit the replies in the three languages used by the ISS/IRC in a single table. Since the ISS/IRC is financially unable to provide three separate mono-lingual tables, English, as the language used by the majority, has been chosen.
- 4) The subject is too specific to allow for an adequate bibliography. However it is worth referring to a published work freely inspiring the comments which follow: Lammerant, I., *L'adoption et les droits de l'homme en droit comparé*, Bruylant, Bruxelles, 2001. Points 143 to 146 provide a comparative analysis of the adoption laws of the European Union countries and of Norway and Switzerland.

ISS/IRC Comments:

The file shows that most legislation in countries of origin and receiving countries imposes a *minimum age* (between 18 and 35 years of age, even 46 years for older children) for prospective adoptive parents. After progressively falling during the 20th century, this age limit has become a compromise between the concern to identify, as far as possible, adoptive parentage with biological parentage and that of guaranteeing the adopter's maturity and stability. Moreover, several legal systems impose a *minimum age difference* between the adopter and the adoptee (between 10 and 25 years), with the aim of guaranteeing an age difference similar to what one would find in a biological family.

The interests of the adoptee are also the basis for the requirement of a *maximum age limit* for prospective adoptive parents, stipulated - much less frequently - by certain legislation (between 35 and 65). Furthermore, certain legal systems impose a *maximum age difference* between the adopter and the adoptee (between 40 and 50). Of course, the actual demographic evolution strives towards delaying the age of parenthood, including the age of biological parenthood. But according to Human Sciences specialists, adoption presupposes, in fact, specific adaptive capacities and psychological flexibility, which are presumed to decrease with age. Moreover, the child's development can suffer from a too old parental model or the early death of the adopters. Finally, the motivation of those, who envisage adopting late in life need to be closely scrutinized because it might stem too widely on grounds such as the need for support or the fear of loneliness or death, through which the child could be 'instrumentalised'.

As far as a maximum age to adopt is concerned, a legislative flexibility may correspond to the best interests of certain children. Adoption by older but experienced parents can, for example, have advantages for the adoptee, particularly if he/she is a child 'with special needs'. Practice has shown that certain legal prescriptions on the age of the adopters may encourage the adoption of children with particular characteristics, for example 'older children'. Legal exceptions to these age ceilings could in any case be envisaged for relative adoptions and adoptions of a child by his/her foster family, provided that the adoption by this older family specifically meets the best interests of the child involved. A case by case approach based on the best interests of the child concerned and his/her individual needs should thus be promoted in this context as recalled below.

However, the current issue is that of increasingly older prospective adoptive parents (up to the age of 60 and above) wishing to adopt very young children. Paradoxically, legislation is more specific about minimal age limits for adopters, than it is about maximum conditions. Therefore, some serious thinking on legal requirements could be usefully developed on this issue. Certification by law of a maximum age difference could, thus, be of considerable value, not just as a legal but also a symbolic reminder.

More fundamentally, if the age of applicants and their age difference with the child are important factors, they must figure in the overall package of elements to be taken into consideration in assessing, on a case-by-case basis, the suitability of prospective adoptive parents to adopt a certain category of children and within that, of a particular child, depending upon his/her specific needs. Even if a particular prospective adoptive parent's age does fall within the legal bracket, he/she could still be considered, by the pluridisciplinary team of professionals in charge of his assessment, unsuitable to adopt a child of the age he/she has chosen: with the help of professionals, he will have to revert, should the occasion arise, to reconsidering the request.

Whatever age or other characteristics of the prospective adoptive parents, the assessment of their request should, in point of fact, always be made in the best interests of the child. The law and the different parties, which are the pluridisciplinary teams of Central Authorities and of other social bodies in the countries of origin and receiving countries, have they not, among their main functions, to respond in priority to the children's needs and interest to draw a framework, and if necessary, limits, to the desires of the prospective adoptive parents in the assessment of their suitability and in their matching decisions?

<p>HC-1993 Contracting State</p> <p>Etat contractant de la CLH-1993</p> <p>Estado contratante del CLH-1993</p>	<p>Minimum age Âge minimum Edad mínima</p>	<p>Maximum age Âge maximum Edad máxima</p>	<p>Minimum age difference Différence d'âge minimale Diferencia de edad mínima</p>	<p>Maximum age difference Différence d'âge maximale Diferencia de edad máxima</p>
<p>Albania¹ Albanie</p>			<p>18 years (15 years in step-parent adoption)</p>	
<p>Andorra² Andorre</p>	<p><i>Single person: 25 years</i> (not applicable in step-parent adoption) <i>Couple:</i> The average age of both adopters may not be less than 25 years.</p>	<p>For the adoption of children under the age of <i>12 months</i>: the average age of both adopters may not exceed 45 years.</p>	<p>15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)</p>	
<p>Armenia³ Arménie</p>			<p>18 years</p>	
<p>Australia⁴ Australie</p>	<p>No information: Australian Capital Territory (see below, 25 years in practice), South Australia, Victoria 18 years: Queensland, Western Australia 21 years: New South Wales (Court may determine exceptional circumstances for non-compliance with requirement; not applicable to birth parent or relative) 25 years: Australian Capital Territory (in Departmental</p>	<p>45/50 years: Western Australia (in first adoption: 45 years for youngest adopter, 50 years for the older adopter; additional five years for each in second adoption)</p>	<p>18 years: New South Wales (Court may determine exceptional circumstances for non-compliance with requirement; not applicable to birth parent or relative); Tasmania (exceptions to be decided by Court upon recommendation by Secretary or principal officer of approved agency) 25 years: Northern Territory (exemptions may be decided by Minister)</p>	<p>40 years: Northern Territory (when first adoption of adopter(s), 45 years if there has been no previous care and custody; exemptions may be decided by Minister) 45/50 years: Western Australia (in first adoption: 45 years for youngest adopter, 50 years for the older adopter; additional five years for each in second adoption)</p>

	practice), Northern Territory (exemptions may be decided by Minister)			
Austria⁵ Autriche	25 years		16 years	
Azerbaijan⁶ Azerbaïdjan Azerbaïyán	18 years		<i>Single person: 16 years</i> (lower in exceptional circumstances determined by the Court, e.g. in step-parent adoption)	
Belarus⁷ Biélorussie Bielorrusia	18 years		16 years (lower in exceptional circumstances determined by the Court, e.g. in step-parent adoption)	
Belgium⁸ Belgique Bélgica	25 years (18 years in step-parent adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Belize⁹ Belice	25 years		12 years (exceptions in relative adoption)	
Bolivia¹⁰ Bolivie	25 years	50 years (except if previous life together for at least three years)	15 years	
Brazil¹¹ Brésil Brasil	18 years		16 years	
Bulgaria¹² Bulgarie	18 years		15 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption)	
Burkina Faso¹³	30 years		15 years (10 in step-parent adoption)	
Burundi¹⁴	30 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption)		15 years (not applicable in exceptional circumstances as determined by the Tribunal)	
Cambodia¹⁵ Cambodge Camboya	30 years (exemptions in step-parent adoption, relative adoption and best interest of the child)		22 years (exemptions in step-parent adoption, relative adoption and best interest of the child)	45 years (exemptions in step-parent adoption, relative adoption and best interest of the child)

Canada ¹⁶ Canada	<p>18 years: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta</p> <p>19 years: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nunavut</p>		<p>18 years: Quebec (except step-parent adoption)</p> <p>Older than the adoptee: Prince Edward Island</p>	
Cape Verde ¹⁷ Cap-Vert Cabo Verde	25 years	60 years	16 years	40 years
Chile ¹⁸ Chili	<p>25 years</p> <p>The Judge may exceptionally reduce these age limits by maximum five years (exceptions to age limits in cases of relative adoption).</p>	60 years	20 years	
China ¹⁹ Chine	30 years	50 years (55 years for special needs children)		
Colombia ²⁰ Colombie	<p>25 years (except in step-parent and relative adoption)</p> <p><i>See specific scale in end note.</i></p>		<p>15 years (except in step-parent and relative adoption)</p> <p><i>See specific scale in end note.</i></p>	
Costa Rica ²¹	25 years	60 years	15 years	
Croatia ²² Croatie Croacia	21 years (lower in exceptional circumstances)		18 years	
Cuba ²³	25 years		15 years	
Cyprus ²⁴ Chypre Chipre	25 years (21 years in relative adoption; not applicable in step-parent adoption)			
Czech Republic ²⁵ République tchèque República Checa	18 years		There must be an <i>adequate difference between</i> the age of adoptive parent and the age of the adopted child.	
Denmark ²⁶ Danemark Dinamarca	25 years (18 years in exceptional cases)			40 years

Dominican Republic²⁷	30 years	60 years (exceptions: relative adoption and adoption of child already cared for prior to adoption)		
Ecuador²⁸ Ecuateur	25 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)		14 years (10 years in step-parent adoption; not applicable in relative adoption)	45 years
El Salvador²⁹	25 years (except if married for at least five years) <i>Children between 0 and 3 years:</i> 25 years <i>Children between 3 and 5 years:</i> 36 years <i>Children aged above 6 years:</i> 46 years	<i>Children between 0 and 3 years:</i> 35 years <i>Children between 3 and 5 years:</i> 45 years <i>Children aged above 6 years:</i> 55 years	15 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption)	
Estonia³⁰ Estonie	25 years (18 years in exceptional cases and step-parent adoption)			
Fiji³¹ Fidji Fiyi	25 years (21 years in relative adoption)		21 years	
Finland³² Finlande Finlandia	25 years (18 years in step-parent adoption, exceptional cases and biological child previously adopted)			45 years
France³³ Francia	<i>Full adoption: 28 years</i> (not applicable in step-parent adoption) <i>Simple adoption: no age condition</i>		<i>Full adoption: 15 years</i> (10 in step-parent adoption) <i>Simple adoption: no age difference condition</i>	
Georgia³⁴ Géorgie	18 years		16 years (exceptions may be determined by the Court)	
Germany³⁵ Allemagne Alemania	25 years (the other spouse must be at least 21 years old; a step-parent must be 21 years old)			40 years

Greece ³⁶ Grèce Grecia	30 years	60 years	18 years (applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)	50 years (applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)
Guatemala ³⁷			20 years	
Guinea ³⁸ Guinée	30 years (not required in step-parent adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Haiti ³⁹ Haïti Haití	30 years (except step-parent adoption) (35 for single persons)	50 years	14 years (9 years if step-parent or relative adoption)	
Hungary ⁴⁰ Hongrie Hungria			16 years	45 years
Iceland ⁴¹ Islande Islandia	25 years (20 years in exceptional circumstances)	45 years		
India ⁴² Inde	25 years (30 years for single persons)	<i>For children 0-3:</i> 50 years (45 for single persons) and <i>90 years for the composite age of both adopters</i> <i>For children over 3: 55 years</i> (50 years for single persons) and <i>105 composite age of both adopters</i>		
Ireland ⁴³ Irlande Irlanda	21 years			
Israel ⁴⁴ Israël				43 years
Italy ⁴⁵ Italie Italia	21 years		18 years	45 years (in relation to the youngest spouse; if the spouses have an age difference of over 10 years, the age difference with the oldest adopter cannot exceed 55 years; not applicable when other children in the family)

Kazakhstan ⁴⁶ Kazajistán			16 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption; Court may decide exemptions)	
Kenya ⁴⁷ Kenia	25 years	65 years	21 years	
Korea (Rep. of) ⁴⁸ Corée (Rép. de) Corea (Rep. de)	25 years	<i>Foreigner: 45 years</i>		<i>Korean: 60 years</i>
Latvia ⁴⁹ Lettonie Letonia	25 years (21 years in step-parent adoption)		18 years (16 years in step-parent adoption and if several children are being adopted)	
Lesotho ⁵⁰ Lesoto	25 years		20 years	
Liechtenstein ⁵¹	<i>Father: 30 years</i> <i>Mother: 28 years</i>		18 years	
Lithuania ⁵² Lituanie Lituania	18 years	50 years	18 years (15 years in step-parent adoption)	
Luxembourg ⁵³ Luxemburgo	25 years (in joint adoption, the other spouse must be at least 21 years old; not applicable in step-parent simple adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent full adoption; not applicable in step-parent simple adoption exceptional circumstances determined by the Tribunal may exempt from this requirement)	
Madagascar ⁵⁴	<i>Full adoption: 30 years</i> <i>Simple/domestic adoption: 21 years</i>			
Mali ⁵⁵	30 years			
Malta ⁵⁶ Malte	28 years (at least one of the spouses in a joint adoption)		21 years	45 years
Mauritius ⁵⁷ Maurice	<i>Simple adoption: 30 years</i> (no condition if married)		<i>Simple adoption: 15 years</i> (10 years if step-parent adoption)	

Mauricio	<i>Full adoption: no age condition</i>		<i>Full adoption: no age condition</i>	
<p>Mexico⁵⁸ Mexique México</p>	<p>18 years: Chihuahua, Quintana Roo</p> <p>21 years: Estado de México</p> <p>25 years: Aguascalientes, Baja California (at least one spouse), Baja California Sur (at least one spouse), Campeche (at least one spouse), Chiapas (at least one spouse), Coahuila, Colima (exceptions as determined by the Judge), Distrito Federal (at least one spouse; exemptions as determined by Judge), Durango, Guanajuato (at least one spouse), Hidalgo, Michoacán (at least one spouse), Nayarit (at least one spouse), Nuevo León (at least one spouse), Oaxaca (at least one spouse), Puebla, Querétaro (exemptions as determined by the Judge), San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa (at least one spouse), Sonora (at least one spouse), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, Zacatecas</p> <p>28 years: Morelos (at least one spouse), Tabasco</p> <p>30 years: Guerrero, Tlaxcala</p> <p>No information: Jalisco</p>	<p>50 years: Morelos (at least one spouse), Tamaulipas</p> <p>60 years: Durango, Guanajuato (not applicable in relative adoption), Querétaro (exemptions as determined by the Judge)</p> <p>65 years: Colima (exemptions as determined by the Judge)</p>	<p>10 years: Estado de México</p> <p>15 years: Aguascalientes (at least one spouse), Chihuahua, Colima (exceptions as determined by the Judge), Jalisco (at least one spouse), Nuevo León (except in relative adoption), Querétaro (exemptions as determined by the Judge), Quintana Roo (at least one spouse), San Luis Potosí, Tabasco</p> <p>17 years: Baja California, Baja California Sur (exemptions determined by the Judge), Campeche (10 years if child was abandoned or parents are unknown, if Judge considers it to be in interest of adoptee, applicable to at least one spouse), Chiapas, Coahuila, Distrito Federal (exemptions as determined by Judge), Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Michoacán (at least one spouse), Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla (not applicable in step-parent adoption), Sinaloa, Sonora (exemptions as determined by the Judge, at least one spouse), Tlaxcala, Zacatecas</p> <p>18 years: Hidalgo</p> <p>20 years: Yucatán</p> <p>25 years: Tamaulipas, Veracruz</p>	<p>45 years: Hidalgo</p>
<p>Moldova (Rep. of)⁵⁹ Moldavie (Rép. de)</p>	<p>25 years (at least one spouse)</p>		<p>18 years (16 years in exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Court)</p>	<p>48 years</p>

Moldavia (Rep. de)				
Monaco ⁶⁰ Mónaco	30 years			
Mongolia ⁶¹ Mongolie	18 years	60 years (not applicable in relative adoption)		
Montenegro ⁶² Monténégro	30 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)	50 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)	18 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)	50 years (applicable only in exceptional circumstances in which adopter is older than 50 years)
Nepal ⁶³ Népal			30 years	
Netherlands ⁶⁴ Pays-Bas Países Bajos			18 years	
New Zealand ⁶⁵ Nouvelle Zélande Nueva Zelanda	25 years (20 years in relative adoption)		20 years	
Norway ⁶⁶ Norvège Noruega	25 years (20 years if strong reasons as determined by the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion)			
Panama ⁶⁷ Panamá	18 years		18 years (10 years in step-parent adoption) Not applicable in relative adoption	45 years
Paraguay ⁶⁸	25 years (not applicable to step-parent adoption and relative adoption)	50 years (except if prior life together with the adoptee for at least one year; not applicable to step-parent adoption and relative adoption)	25 years (not applicable to step-parent adoption and relative adoption)	50 years (not applicable to step-parent adoption and relative adoption)
Peru ⁶⁹ Pérou Perú	25 years	52 years	18 years	
Philippines ⁷⁰	27 years		16 years (not applicable if adoption)	45 years (except if circumstances

'The age must be *in direct relation to achieving the most adequate care* for the adoptable child or adolescent'

Filipinas			of own biological child or step-parent adoption)	favourable for the child, e.g. relative adoption, step-parent adoption, adoption of children with special needs)
Poland⁷¹ Pologne Polonia			'Reasonable age difference' In practice, it appears that adopters may be maximum 40 years older than the adoptee.	
Portugal⁷²	<i>Couple: 25 years</i> <i>Single adopter: 30 years</i> (25 years in step-parent adoption)	60 years (except in step-parent adoption or if child in adopter's care prior to 60th birthday)		50 years (except special circumstances)
Romania⁷³ Roumanie Rumanía			18 years (16 years if good reasons as determined by the Court)	
Russian Federation⁷⁴ Fédération russe Federación Rusa	18 years		<i>Single person: 16 years</i> (may be reduced by the Court, not applicable in step-parent adoption)	
Rwanda⁷⁵ Ruanda	<i>Couple: 30 years</i> (at least one spouse) <i>Single person: 35 years</i> (21 years in step-parent adoption)		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption or less in exceptional circumstances as determined by the Ministry of Justice)	
San Marino⁷⁶ Saint-Marin	25 years		18 years	45 years
Senegal⁷⁷ Sénégal	<i>Couple: 30 years</i> (at least one spouse) <i>Single person: 35 years</i>		15 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Serbia⁷⁸ Serbie	21 years	45 years (exemptions as determined by the Minister in charge of Family Protection Affairs)	18 years (exemptions as determined by the Minister in charge of Family Protection Affairs)	
Seychelles⁷⁹	21 years			
Slovakia⁸⁰ Slovaquie	18 years		There is no specific limit, but the law says there must be an adequate age difference . According to judicial practice, the adequate age	

Eslovaquia			difference is the difference that is usual between the biological parents and their child.	
Slovenia ⁸¹ Slovénie Eslovenia	18 years		18 years (lower in exceptional circumstances as determined by a social work centre)	
South Africa ⁸² Afrique du Sud Sudáfrica	18 years			
Spain ⁸³ Espagne España	25 years (applicable to the youngest spouse in joint adoption)		14 years	As a <i>technical criterion</i> , the age difference may be of <i>40, 42 or 45 years</i> . In the case of couples, most Autonomous Communities apply it to the youngest spouse; in others, the reference is the average age of both adopters.
Sri Lanka ⁸⁴	25 years		21 years	
Swaziland ⁸⁵ Suazilandia			25 years (21 in relative adoption)	
Sweden ⁸⁶ Suède Suecia	25 years (18 if the adoption refers to the applicant's own child, the child or the adoptive child of his or her spouse or if otherwise extraordinary reasons exist)	The Swedish Social Services recommend that prospective adoptive parents should not be older than 42 years when they submit an application for consent to adopt, but the law does not provide a maximum age.		
Switzerland ⁸⁷ Suisse Suiza	35 years (OR have been married for 5 years in cases of joint adoption by spouses)		16 years	45 years
Macedonia (FYR of) ⁸⁸ Macédoine (ARY de) Macedonia (ARY de)		45 years	18 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption, and applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)	45 years (not applicable in step-parent adoption, and applicable to one spouse in joint adoption)
Thailand ⁸⁹	25 years		15 years	

Thaïlande Tailandia				
Togo ⁹⁰	30 years (at least one of the spouses)		18 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Turkey ⁹¹ Turquie Turquía	30 years NB: Foreign nationals who do not speak Turkish and who are between the ages of <i>30 and 40</i> may only adopt children under the age of three	<i>For children under 1: 40 years</i> NB: Foreign nationals who do not speak Turkish and who are between the ages of <i>30 and 40</i> may only adopt children under the age of three	18 years	
United Kingdom ⁹² Royaume-Uni Reino Unido	21 years			
United States of America ⁹³ Etats-Unis d'Amérique Estados Unidos de América	No age requirement / adults: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming 18 years: Kentucky, Louisiana,		10 years: California (except step-parent adoption), Georgia, Nevada, New Jersey, Northern Mariana Islands, South Dakota, Utah (at least one of the adopters): 15 years: Idaho (except step-parent adoption) 14 years: Puerto Rico	

	Montana (for singles only), New Jersey, Puerto Rico (at least one of the adopters in joint adoption), Tennessee, Washington 21 years: American Samoa, Colorado, Delaware, Oklahoma: 21 years 25 years: Georgia, Idaho			
Uruguay ⁹⁴	25 years		15 years	
Venezuela ⁹⁵ Vénézuela	25 years		18 years (10 years in step-parent adoption)	
Viet Nam ⁹⁶ Việt-Nam Vietnam			20 years	

¹ Family Code (2003), [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/65148/89474/F1958881334/ALB65148%20\(English\).pdf](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/65148/89474/F1958881334/ALB65148%20(English).pdf).

² Llei qualificada de l'adopció i de les altres formes de protecció del menor desemparat (1996), <http://www.bopa.ad/bopa/1996/bop8029.pdf>.

³ Family Code, http://www.parliament.am/law_docs/081204HO123eng.pdf.

⁴ Australian Capital Territory: Attorney-General's Department, <http://www.ag.gov.au/FamiliesAndMarriage/IntercountryAdoption/Consultationandengagement/Documents/ACTeligibility-suitabilityandplacementcriteriatable.PDF>; Adoption Act 1993, <http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1993-20/default.asp>; New South Wales: Adoption Act 2000, <http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/fullhtml/inforce/act+75+2000+FIRST+0+N>; Northern Territory: Adoption of Children Act 1994, http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nt/consol_act/aoca191/; Queensland: Queensland Government, <https://www.qld.gov.au/community/caring-child/adopting-child-queensland/> and Adoption Act 2009, http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/qld/num_act/aa2009n29134/; South Australia: Department for Education and Child Development, <http://www.decd.sa.gov.au/docs/documents/1/AdoptingAustralianChild.pdf> and Adoption Act 1988, <http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/ADOPTION%20ACT%201988/CURRENT/1988.90.UN.PDF>; Tasmania: Adoption Act 1988, [http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p;cond=;doc_id=41++1988+AT@EN+20080214140000;hison=;prompt=;rec=;term=](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p;cond=;doc_id=41++1988+AT@EN+20080214140000;hison=;prompt=;rec=;term;); Victoria: Department of Human Services, <http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/for-individuals/children,-families-and-young-people/adoption-and-permanent-care/adoption-in-victoria/applying-to-adopt-an-infant-in-victoria> and Adoption Act 1984, http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/aa1984107/; Western Australia, [http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/pco/prod/FileStore.nsf/Documents/MRDocument:24671P/\\$FILE/Adoption%20Act%201994%20-%20\[05-a0-03\].pdf?OpenElement](http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/pco/prod/FileStore.nsf/Documents/MRDocument:24671P/$FILE/Adoption%20Act%201994%20-%20[05-a0-03].pdf?OpenElement). See also: Attorney-General's Department, Completed Harmonisation Working Group projects, State and territory eligibility, suitability and placement criteria, <http://www.ag.gov.au/FamiliesAndMarriage/IntercountryAdoption/Consultationandengagement/Pages/CompletedHarmonisationWorkingGroupprojects.aspx>.

⁵ Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, [http://www.jusline.at/Allgemeines_Buergerliches_Gesetzbuch_\(ABGB\).html](http://www.jusline.at/Allgemeines_Buergerliches_Gesetzbuch_(ABGB).html).

⁶ Family Code (1999).

⁷ Marriage and Family Code (1999).

⁸ Loi réformant l'adoption (2003), http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&table_name=loi&cn=2003042432.

⁹ Families and Children Act (2000), <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/population/trafficking/belize.traf.98.pdf>.

¹⁰ Código del Niño, Niña y Adolescente (1999), http://www.unicef.org/bolivia/bo_legislation_codigotexto.pdf.

¹¹ Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente e dá outras providências, http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l8069.htm.

¹² Family Code, <http://kenarova.com/law/Family%20Code.pdf>.

¹³ Zatu an VII 13 du 16 novembre 1989 portant institution et application d'un code des personnes et de la famille au Burkina Faso, http://www.justice.gov.bf/files/Documents%20en%20lign/Textes%20juridiques/Codes%20et%20Lois/Le_code_des_personnes_et_de_la_famille.pdf.

¹⁴ Loi No. 1/004 de 1999, portant modification des dispositions de code des personnes et de la famille relative à la filiation adoptive, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4c4d9cee2.html>.

¹⁵ Law on Inter-Country Adoption (2009), available in English at the ISS/IRC.

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Edad del niño o niña	Edad del Solicitantes			
	Persona/cónyuges/compañeros permanentes Colombianos	Cónyuges/compañeros permanentes Colombiana	Persona Colombiana	No
0 a 2 años (hasta 35 meses)	25 a 40 años ³	25 a 38 años	N/A	
3 a 4 años (36 meses a 59 meses)	41 a 45 años	39 a 41 años	N/A	
5 a 6 años (60 meses a 83 meses)	46 a 50 años	42 a 45 años	N/A	
7 a 8 años (desde 84 a 107 meses)	51 a 54 años	46 a 49 años	40 a 49 años	
Niños de características especiales ⁹	Mayores de 25 años (sin límite de edad)			

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http://www.unicef.org/republicadominicana/Ley136_06.pdf.

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